

was another strong position on a hill to the south of Nanshan Hill, with a series of shallow trenches.

On the shores of Taitanwan Bay, near its head, the Russians had established a series of positions with searchlights, which played nightly upon the angle of the Japanese position.

**RUSSIAN LEFT FATAL GAP.**

Further reconnaissance showed a line of defense west of Luochiatien, extending northward from Yenchiastien to the west coast of the peninsula. These positions were not defended except by the force posted at Kinchau.

This gap was the fatal defect in the Russian position. As soon as the Japanese perceived it, they extended their right flank northward and eastward, enveloping Kinchau and the extreme Russian right. The Japanese also extended their left to the shores of Taitanwan Bay, and their center moved forward.

**KINCHAU TAKEN AFTER 24 HOURS.**

The attack on Kinchau began at 5:30 o'clock Wednesday morning. The Russian batteries on Nanshan Hill opened the artillery duel, which lasted three hours. The Russian gunners searched the Japanese lines with their fire, but did not inflict much damage.

The battle was resumed the following day, three Japanese gunboats joining in the attack from Kinchau Bay. A Russian gunboat in Taitanwan Bay steamed close in shore and shelled the Japanese for four hours.

The details received of the engagement from this point on are fragmentary. The Japanese infantry entered Kinchau early yesterday morning, the Russians retreating southward.

**BLOODY BATTLE ON NANSHAN HILL.**

The Japanese attack on the Russian position on Nanshan Hill seems to have been the bloodiest incident of the whole series of engagements. The positions were almost impregnable. The fighting continued throughout Wednesday and raged among the hills all night. The Japanese artillery and gunboats centered their fire on the Russian batteries and silenced many guns.

The Japanese infantry made many rushes, but were repeatedly checked by a deadly rifle and cannon fire from the Russian trenches. After many repulses they finally reformed and stormed the crest of the hill at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

The Russians held their ground with obstinate valor, but were compelled at last slowly to give way and retired toward Nankueing. The Japanese did not gain full possession of the ridge until 7 o'clock in the evening.

It is thought that the Russians may rally at Nankueing unless they have been too badly shaken by their defeat at Kinchau and Nanshan Hill.

**ESTIMATES OF LOSSES PUT HIGH.**

**LONDON, May 23.**—The only accounts of the Japanese victory on the Kinchau isthmus come from Tokyo. "There is no official reference to the fighting from the Russian side, but various rumors are circulated in St. Petersburg. The *Nova Vremya* states that the Japanese suffered terribly from the cross fire of the Russian batteries, losing 15,000 killed or wounded. It adds that the Russian losses did not exceed 2,000.

It is also reported that the Japanese asked for an armistice in order that they might bury their dead. Another report states that the Japanese lost 15,000 killed. There are no Japanese estimates of the casualties, which, however, reports from Tokyo recognize must have been heavy.

The capture of the walled town of Kinchau itself does not seem to have been very costly, and the position is of little value. It was the capture of the heights beyond, especially Nanshan Hill, which involved desperate sacrifices, and which constitutes the value of the victory. Exactly what value can be attributed to the success, it is impossible as yet to judge.

**RUSSIAN FIGHT STUBBORNLY.**

The nature of the Russian defeat is equally impossible to state with any confidence. The reports received thus far do not indicate that they were routed. All show that the Russians hung on with their traditional stubborn bravery.

It is pointed out here that the absence of any official mention of the Japanese capturing artillery may indicate that the retreat was orderly, as only the abandonment of their guns would show that the defenders were demoralized. One correspondent alone refers vaguely to this; the Tokyo representative of the *Telegraph* saying that the Japanese took guns and other material, and also a few prisoners.

**DRIVEN OUT AT KAYOWET POINT.**

The same correspondent reports that, in the final rush on the Russian position on Nanshan Hill, the Japanese drove the defenders out at the point of the bayonet. The Russians retreated down the hill toward Port Arthur pursued by the victors.

The latter, it is now stated, are within twelve miles of Port Arthur.

The Tokyo correspondent of the *Morning Post* remarks that the Japanese attack was similar to that against the Chinese in 1894, but according to the Tokyo correspondent of the *Express* the stand made by the Russians does not compare favorably with that made by the Chinese.

The skill displayed in the Japanese assault is fully appreciated here. Putting aside the fortifications of the amateur Japanese strategists, it is conservatively regarded that it was a considerable feat of arms, involving severe fighting and heavier losses than in the battle of the Yalu River.

Unless the Russians are able to rally and reconquer the position, Taitanwan Bay will now be open to the Japanese, affording a convenient base for operations against Port Arthur.

**ST. PETERSBURG CHILLED.**

**ST. PETERSBURG, May 27.**—Despite the official silence, which is doubtless to be explained by the severance of communications, the news of the Russian defeat at Kinchau is not doubted here. It has thrown cold water on the spirits of those who were recently elated by the destruction of the Japanese battleship *Mayu* and other Japanese misadventures.

**Lehigh Valley R. R.**  
THE GREAT DOUBLE TRACK  
SCENIC HIGHWAY BETWEEN  
NEW YORK AND BUFFALO.

Through Train Service to Toronto, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, and other points.  
Ferry Terminal: West 2nd St., Corland St. Des Moines, Iowa, and other points.  
Ferry Terminal: West 2nd St., Corland St. Des Moines, Iowa, and other points.

is again uppermost. For the moment the anxiety is being removed by unofficial reports that Gen. Kouropatkin is taking the offensive and is waging Gen. Kondratovich's command between the Japanese armies.

**BLOCKADE OF THE PENINSULA.**

**Admiral Togo Proclaims His Control of the Liaoting Coast.**  
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
Tokyo, May 27.—Admiral Togo on Thursday proclaimed the Liaoting coast south of Pulandun on the west and Pitsweo on the east blockaded.

**TOOK NANSHAN HILL BY STORM.**

**Japan's Official Reports Tell of the Repulse of the Russians.**  
WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Japanese Legation to-day received official reports from Tokyo of the capture of Kinchau. The first despatch followed:

"Tokyo, May 27.

"The commander of the army attacking Kinchau reports as follows:

"On May 21 reconnaissance was made and the enemy's cannonading showed that they had at Nanshan Hill, south of Kinchau, four 15 centimetre shrapnel guns, ten 9 to 15 centimetre cannon (10.5 centimetre shells proved the range of 5,600 metres), twenty 12 centimetre quick-firing, besides at least ten fort guns. At the foot of the hill there were wire netting and mines.

"On May 22 the attacking force began the operations as had been prearranged. On May 23 reconnaissance was made, which discovered the enemy's right wing on Nanshan, with about eight heavy guns facing the sea. Fragments of the enemy's shells showed that they had 30 centimetre guns, 15 centimetre short cannon, 10 1/2 centimetre cannon and 7 centimetre quick-firing. Small bodies of infantry and artillery of the enemy were observed stationed at Kinchau.

"On the morning of May 24 our forces attacked Kinchau, engaging with the enemy's artillery on Nanshan Hill. At dawn of May 25 we began cannonading which lasted five hours. While three Japanese warships assisted the land forces from Kinchau Bay, the enemy's gunboats attacked our left wing from Taitanwan. We took Kinchau at 3:30 A. M. of the same day, and after severe fighting occupied Nanshan Hill and pursued the enemy."

Further details were received this afternoon. The second despatch follows:

"Reports from the officer commanding the Japanese forces concerned in the attack on Kinchau say that the enemy had built several covered trenches around the forts on Nanshan Hill and held the place stubbornly under these strong defenses. Nevertheless, after a severe attack, the Japanese forces took the enemy's position by storm, driving them toward Nankueing. This severe fight continued for sixteen hours.

"Admiral Togo telegraphs that a report has been sent to him by the Captain commanding the detached squadron, consisting of four gunboats and a torpedo boat, to the effect that the fleet reached Kinchau Bay and cooperated with our army in the attack on Nanshan Hill on May 26, and upon witnessing our army take the forts on the hill the squadron withdrew from the scene of fire.

"The Captain of the gunboat Chokai was killed and nine others were killed and wounded. No injury was inflicted on the vessels of the squadron."

**NORTHERN ARMY'S MOVEMENTS.**

**Russian Report of Activity Among Gen. Kuroki's Troops.**

**Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.**  
St. Petersburg, May 27.—Under date of May 26 Gen. Kouropatkin reports the results of further Russian reconnaissance in the direction of Fengwangcheng. He says that part of the Japanese vanguard occupies Koumunda Pass on the Liaoyang main road. Small detachments have taken up their quarters in the villages along the Liaoyang road between Koumunda and Seludjan, and Toba Pass has been fortified. A stronger force of Japanese is at Seludjan and Dalandapute, where the Haicheng road starts.

Small parties of Japanese have been moving since May 18 from Dalandapute along the road to Haicheng. These are concentrated in the Toba Pass district, fourteen kilometers from Dalandapute. It is reported that Sinkha pass has been reconquered by the Japanese.

Gen. Kouropatkin adds that according to information which requires verification, 18,000 Japanese have moved to Takushan with several heavy guns, each drawn by eighteen horses. It is rumored that there are Korean soldiers with the Japanese. A movement of Japanese from Takushan to Salitapute is reported from Hahalin, near which place fortifications are being constructed.

The remainder of Gen. Kouropatkin's despatch consists of records of trifling skirmishes and a brief statement of the Japanese positions on the Liaoting peninsula prior to the capture of Kinchau, which he does not mention. He also says that a continual landing of troops and stores has been proceeding at Pitsweo and Sialkhouvitz. The latter place is occupied by a strong garrison.

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**WHY DAVID LEVY SHOT HIMSELF**  
HEIRS' LAWYER AT THE DOOR  
DEMANDING AN ACCOUNTING.

His Loan Had Failed, His Great Amusement Company Was Wrecked, and He Was Ruined—Persistent Call for Proceeds of the Estate He Held in Trust.

It came out yesterday that David Levy shot himself in Lawyer J. Alexander Koonce's office in the Equitable Building on Wednesday, after his attempt to raise a \$400,000 loan for his Auditorium Amusement Company had failed and an attempt to get a \$300,000 loan in a hurry had failed also. At the same time a stranger was at the office door demanding to see Levy to press him for an accounting in an estate of which he was the trustee.

Elizabeth R. Strong died in 1885, leaving \$400,000. There were several heirs. Randolph W. Townsend was made executor of the estate. He was of the firm of Townsend, Dyett & Levy. Townsend died, and Dyett succeeded to the trusteeship. On his death, a few years later, Levy became executor in turn.

Ten days before Levy's suicide one of the residuary legatees discovered that Levy had sold the property and that the sale had realized \$32,500. A lawyer was employed to ask Levy for an accounting. The latter asked time in which to make the settlement, but each day he was approached by this lawyer demanding a settlement.

The lawyer, so Levy's companions now say, appeared outside of Lawyer Koonce's office on Wednesday afternoon and sent word to Levy by the office boy, Levy, with J. F. Dorsey and H. C. Mason, who were even more than trying to negotiate a loan of \$450,000 for them.

"Oh, yes," said Levy to the boy when he delivered the message, "tell him I got his note this morning and also his letter of yesterday. Tell him that matter is to be fixed up in a few minutes."

Levy, Dorsey and Mason were the promoters of the Auditorium Amusement Company. They had partly erected a big building at 128th street and Seventh avenue, but strikes in the building trades had left them in need of ready cash. They had mortgaged the property for \$300,000. They needed from \$75,000 to \$100,000 to carry on the work. To wipe out all these mortgages and to get the building going, they had appealed to Lawyer Koonce to negotiate a loan of \$450,000 for them. Koonce had expected to secure the loan on Wednesday, but had been unsuccessful.

When he informed the three of this fact they all seemed greatly disappointed. Levy, however, even more than the others, was not to be deterred. He stepped out into the hallway, he had a talk with some one, presumably the stranger man, he returned to Koonce's office, called Dorsey aside and the two engaged in an animated conversation. Dorsey, who was more in touch with Levy's personal affairs than any one else, presently turned to Koonce.

"Mr. Koonce," he said, "can you manage to raise \$300,000 for this afternoon? We must have the money."

His manner startled Koonce, who said that he would try to accommodate them. Koonce put on his hat and coat and told the three to remain in his office while he sought around. He was unable to negotiate the loan.

It was then nearly 5 o'clock and business was over downtown. He telephoned that fact to the three waiting at his office, but promised that he would adjust it the next morning.

He got back to his office in time to see the doctors working over the dying Levy. He turned to the two others and inquired:

"Don't let me grieve," said Dorothy, "you are not the cause of it."

Koonce, upon hearing, upon hearing that the \$300,000 loan could not be secured that day, excused himself, and stepping into an outer office, fired the shot that ended his life.

On the death of his two law partners he had been left with a flourishing practice. He conceived the idea of the Auditorium Amusement Company, and put all he had into the scheme. He also interested others in it.

The plan, his friends say, would have gone through had it not been for the building strikes that tied up the work and caused some of the subscribers to the stock to refuse to put up more money to carry out the scheme.

**KOUROPATKIN'S PLANS.**

**Ceding Reports About His Operations Against the Japanese Armies.**

**Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.**  
Rome, May 27.—The *Segelo* prints a despatch from Tokyo to the effect that the armies of Gen. Kuroki and Gen. Oku are operating in conjunction with each other on the Fengwangcheng road, making it impossible for Gen. Kouropatkin to attack the two armies separately.

**PARIS, May 27.**—The *St. Petersburg* correspondent of the *Echo de Paris* says that Gen. Kouropatkin is commencing a movement with the object of preventing a junction of the Japanese operating in the neighborhood of Fengwangcheng and those to the south of Liaoyang. He will throw the space between the two armies to the east of Siyuen, Gen. Kondratovich's division, numbering 25,000 men.

The position of the First Japanese army, with Gen. Rennkamp and his Cossacks in the rear and Gen. Kondratovich in its front and flank, will, it is considered, be extremely perilous.

**PARIS, May 28.**—The *Temps* correspondent at Mukden says that he has just returned from a tour of the Liaoyang district. He found perfect calm in the Russian lines. There were no indications of a Japanese attack in the near future. The situation is greatly improving for the Russians. There is no longer any question of evacuating Mukden.

A despatch to the *Pest Journal* from Mukden says that the Russians' positions are on a great mountain rampart, bristling with entrenchments and redoubts. They are absolutely unassailable by a frontal attack. The Japanese outposts are far distant and an attack cannot be made in the immediate future.

**CONSCRIPTION FOR BRITAIN.**

**Army Training for All Able Bodied Males Is Proposed.**

**Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.**  
London, May 27.—The report of the commission appointed to consider conscription in the militia and volunteer forces has been issued. It recommends that all able bodied males be trained to the use of arms by a period of continuous service with the colors or necessarily in barracks, under specially educated and highly trained officers. The report suggests a year's training, with a few weeks' maneuvers in the following year or two years.

**GRINCEAU RECOVERED TO TRADE.**

**Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.**  
CARACAS, May 27.—President Castro has issued a decree reopening the River Orinoco, from its entrance to Ciudad Bolivar, to all foreign ships. The decree is welcomed by foreign exporters.

**A GREAT STORY BY**  
**JULIAN HAWTHORNE**  
IN THE JUNE NUMBER  
of the  
**METROPOLITAN**  
**MAGAZINE**  
A 35-cent magazine for 15 cents All dealers  
R. H. RUSSELL, PUBLISHER, 3 West 29th St., NEW YORK CITY

**APPROVES BREAK WITH ROME.**

**FRENCH CHAMBER SUPPORTS THE CABINET'S ACTION.**

**Question of Abolishing the Concordat Put Over Until January at the Premier's Request—He Refers to Pope's "Superannuated Claim of Temporal Power."**

**Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.**  
PARIS, May 27.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day discussed the recall of the French Ambassador to the Vatican. Foreign Minister Delcasse confirmed the report that Ambassador Nisard had been recalled and did not simply leave Rome for a holiday on leave.

M. Delcasse said that in recalling the Ambassador the Government had done what the dignity of the country demanded and it was supported by the opinion of other countries.

Prime Minister Combes declared that the recall of the Ambassador signified that the Government could not tolerate Papal interference in its international relations. He added:

"We wish to put an end to this superannuated claim of temporal power. If all the states of the Embassy have been recalled, it is because we are obliged to maintain the staff to deal with current affairs."

This statement can be interpreted as foreshadowing the abolition of the embassy at the Vatican, which, however, M. Combes pointed out was impossible, owing to the Concordat, the denunciation of which must deal. He asked that action on this be postponed until January.

The Chamber approved the action of the Government by a vote of 421 to 90.

**CARDINAL SATOLLI SAILS.**

**Announcement That He Is Coming Here Unofficially.**

**Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.**  
ROME, May 27.—Cardinal Satolli started for the United States this morning. He has no official or secret mission. He will merely make a private visit, with the permission of the Pope, without which no Cardinal living in Rome can leave.

Cardinal Satolli's journey is regarded as a new departure, owing to the fact that it is unprecedented that the Cardinal of the Curia should go abroad except in the capacity of Legate. Cardinal Satolli will visit President Roosevelt and the St. Louis exposition.

It has been announced here that Cardinal Satolli is coming here to officiate at the wedding of Miss Margaret Maloney of Philadelphia and Carberry Ritchie of Washington. Miss Maloney is the daughter of Martin Maloney, who has done much for the Church.

**MOORISH SULTAN PROTESTS.**

**Objects to the Anglo-French Agreement Regarding His Country.**

**Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.**  
PARIS, May 27.—It is reported in the corridors of the Chamber of Deputies that M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received from the Sultan a protest against the Anglo-French agreement in regard to Morocco, which recognizes France's dominant interests.

The action of the Sultan is the result of the pressure of native opinion, which has been excited against foreigners by the Sultan's endeavors to secure the release of Ion Perdicaris, an American, and his stepson, who were kidnapped by the bandit Raskul.

**GOLD STANDARD FOR PANAMA.**

**The Assembly Adopts a Resolution Favoring It.**

**Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.**  
PANAMA, May 27.—The Assembly to-day further discussed the monetary question and adopted a resolution in favor of the gold standard. This action practically makes the resolution a law. The full details will be arranged to-morrow.

Deputies Arcemena and Henriquez opposed the establishment of a gold standard.

**NO YELLOW PERIL, SAYS KATSURA.**

**Japanese Premier Talks on His Country's Destiny.**

**Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.**  
LONDON, May 28.—The Tokyo correspondent of the *Standard* sends a summary of an interview between a Canadian missionary and Prime Minister Katsura. The latter said he deeply regretted Russia's attempt to prejudice the people of the Western nations with the cry of the yellow peril.

He declared that there would be no peace in the Far East until Russia was placed in bonds that could not be broken. He compared Japan's position with that of ancient Greece against Persia. Japan's adoption of Western civilization inseparably bound up her interests with those of the West. The Prime Minister added:

"Whether it is the destiny of Japan to be the leader in the East remains to be unfolded, but if ever that responsibility is here the world may be sure that she will not retrace her steps willingly, but will endeavor to persuade the East to do what she has done herself and is trying to do more perfectly."

Count Katsura declared that he did not speak as an individual, but as Prime Minister, and that he expressed the ideas of the Emperor.

**ARRESTED BEFORE HIS ACT.**

**Comedian Bush Gave Ball and Went Back to Circus Theatre.**

Frank Bush, the comedian, was arrested last night in the Circle Theatre a few minutes before it was time for him to appear on the stage as a Jewish pedlar by Policeman Hyndes of the West Fifty-ninth street station on a warrant issued by his wife, Cora, charging him with abandonment.

**THE GOVERNMENT AND THE FUGITIVE.**

**Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.**  
PLYMOUTH, May 27.—Among the passengers on board the steamship *Deutschland*, sailing to-day for New York, are Franklin Murphy, Governor of New Jersey, and Young Corbett, the pugilist.

**NEGRO ASSAULTS GIRLS IN PARK**

**CHASED BY ANGRY CROWD, WITH SHOUTS OF "LYNCH HIM!"**

Two Girls Were Walking Near 50th Street Just After 6 o'Clock When Men Seized One of Them—Girls Fought Bravely—Man Beaten Before Cops Got Him.

The Misses Frances and Margaret Vrandy, 18 and 19 years old, respectively, and living at 305 East Twenty-third street, went for a walk in Central Park last night.

Shortly after 6 o'clock they were on the path leading to the Sixth avenue entrance when a negro seated on a bench called out to them. They paid no attention to him, but walked on to Fifty-ninth street.

Suddenly the negro sprang toward them and, grasping hold of Margaret, dragged her toward a clump of bushes at the side of the path.

The two girls screamed and struck the negro repeatedly with the parasols they were carrying. He was getting somewhat the worst of it and he broke and ran to Fifty-ninth street, followed by the two young women.

Their cries attracted a crowd, and as the negro ran, he soon had a big mob at his heels. The crowd surmised the nature of his offence and there were cries of "Lynch him!"

The fugitive was overtaken near Eighth avenue and it looked as if he might be torn limb from limb, when Policeman John Curry ran into the crowd.

The policeman drove the people back with his club and was having a hard fight to prevent the negro from being injured when two other policemen ran to his assistance. The negro was literally dragged to the Arsenal in Central Park and the policemen fought the crowd back all the way with their clubs.

At the station the prisoner said he was Charles Green, 20 years old, of 728 West Sixty-first street.

In the Arsenal the two young women became hysterical and had to be attended by Dr. Goldsmith of the Park ambulance. The prisoner had to be treated also, as he was found to have been rather badly beaten by the crowd.

**RECEPTION TO ELIHU ROOT.**

**Onida County Republicans and Democrats Unite in Honoring Him.**

UTICA, May 27.—A startling reception was given former Secretary of War Elihu Root at the Fort Schuyler Club in this city to-night by the members of the club and a group of citizens comprising many of the leading Republicans and Democrats in the Mohawk Valley. Thomas R. Proctor, president of the club, issued the cards for the reception, and with Charles B. Symonds, president of the Utica City National Bank, and vice-president of the club, and Judge Alfred C. Coxe of the United States Circuit Court, assisted Mr. Root in receiving.

Among the persons at the reception were five members of the baseball club to which Mr. Root belonged when he was a resident of this city in 1884. Mr. Root is a native of Onida county, having been born in Clinton, where he maintains a summer home and whither he is now bound with Mrs. Root.

There were no speeches to-night, but there was talk aplenty among the guests of the evening on the subject of Mr. Root and the Club of the Mohawk Valley, and this despite his positive declaration to a small group of intimates and subsequently in a personal conversation with a reporter that he would not permit his name to be used in connection with the gubernatorial office.

Mr. Root is absolutely beyond the range of possibility. He had left the Cabinet to return to the law, he said, and beyond the practice of his profession, he had no ambition at the present time.

"I have come up here to enjoy this reception," he added, "and open my summer home in Clinton, where I will return to-morrow, and in the meantime and thereafter I shall not bother my brain with politics. I may say positively that I will not and will not under any circumstances be a candidate for Governor of New York State at the coming election."

It was clearly evident in the discussion among the guests at to-night's reception that the Republican sentiment in behalf of Mr. Root is inspired chiefly by the belief that he is one of the few honest men who can win in the race for Governor at the approaching election. The Republicans of Onida county are outspoken in their denunciation of the Democratic ticket.

This fact was strongly emphasized two years ago when this county, ordinarily strongly Republican, went over to the Democratic column.

"The feeling in the Mohawk Valley is that the man to lead the Republicans to victory in the coming election is Elihu Root. The influence of the Odell ring. Therefore the suggestion that Mr. Root be nominated for Governor finds ready response here and words of welcome are being sent to accept the gubernatorial nomination would be welcome intelligence."

**NEW HAMPSHIRE FOR PARKER.**

**Sentiment There Unanimous. T. L. Norris Writes to Cord Meyer.**

True L. Norris, the member of the Democratic national committee from New Hampshire, has written to Cord Meyer asking that the delegation to St. Louis from his State will be solid for the nomination of Judge Parker. In his letter Mr. Norris says:

"In the preliminary canvass for the choice of delegates to the national convention the feeling of the Democracy of the State was so strong for Judge Parker that a demand was made on each gentleman mentioned for a place on the delegation to declare himself publicly."

He closes in his letter quotations from statements made by the delegates at large and the district delegates, in which they declared themselves to Judge Parker, and adds:

"There can be no question of the vote of New Hampshire at St. Louis; it will be solidly cast for Alton B. Parker."

**GRUBER TO GIVE A BASEBALL PARTY.**

Col. Abe Gruber, Republican leader of the Twenty-first Assembly district, will entertain his forty-five election district captains and their lieutenants at the Decoration Day ball games. This year they go to the American League game morning and afternoon. Dinner will be served at Quivering a Cosmopolitan Park, after which all present will bowl for a prize.

**FOR PARKER AND J. W. DANIEL.**

**Richmond, Va., May 27.**—Democrats of Madison county to-day adopted resolutions instructing their delegates to the State convention to support Judge Parker for President and Senator John W. Daniel for Vice-President.

**"Oh, I'm All At Sea!"**

exclaimed the busy men when asked to explain the status of the war in the East. "The newspapers print one rumor to-day and contradict it to-morrow. It is hard to piece the fragments together. I try to look over several papers every day, but no two are alike, and the more I read the worse the muddle. What with 'wireless' rumors, scraps, contradictions, false dispatches, guesses, and expert theories—it keeps my brain in a whirl trying to find out the real state of the war."

"The same thing is true with regard to the political campaign at home. According to one Democratic paper, Parker is a sure winner. The next Democratic paper says he hasn't a chance in the world. And so it goes, all down the line. I'm all at sea. My reading time is used up in the vain hunt after the news, and I have no time left for literature."

"Why, my dear fellow," replied his friend, soothingly, "you can escape all your troubles, get at the facts in systematic shape from the best sources, read all sides of all questions, and at the same time have the cream of the world's best magazine literature on all topics of human interest if you will give an hour or two each week to reading *The Literary Digest*, which you can buy on any news-stand for ten cents."

**DESPAIRED OF HIS INVENTION.**

**Yet Experts Say Suicide Liver's Filter Was a Sure Success.**

Henry M. Liver, an inventor, 56 years old, committed suicide yesterday at his residence, 102 West 18th street, by shooting himself in the right temple. Some years ago he was a prosperous machinist. He took up the study of electrical engineering and turned his attention to inventing mechanical devices. He gave up his business and spent months working on an electrical water filter of which he had great hopes.